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*Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities of the United States.*

INDIANA.—The Monthly Bulletin gives the following abstract of mortality statistics for October, 1899 :

Total number of deaths reported, 3, 009 ; giving an annual death rate of 13.4 per 1, 000 for the whole State.

The lowest death rate of any single county was 5.1, the highest 20. An annual death rate based upon reports of any single month is no criterion of the comparative health conditions for a whole year, but is valuable for monthly comparisons and study. The number of deaths under 1 year of age was almost 16 per cent of the whole, the exact figures being 480. Correct hygiene would reduce this materially. The deaths among those over 65 years of age was 563, which is over 18 per cent of the whole number. Tuberculosis destroyed 383, being about 1 in every 8 deaths. The total number of typhoid deaths was 314, which is 10.4 per cent of all deaths. This alone is a fearful comment, for typhoid fever is simply a filth disease, and like sin, is a reproach.

Diphtheria is responsible for 112 deaths. At this rate, 1,344 will die in one year from this preventable disease. Scarlet fever caused 14 deaths; measles, 1; whooping cough, 5; influenza, 10; pneumonia, 93; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 54, and cancer, 87.

Violence accounts for 135 deaths.

The deaths in public institutions numbered 104. This includes hospitals for the insane, prisons, poorhouses, orphans' homes, and private hospitals.

The cities of over 50,000 population, which includes Indianapolis and Evansville, had 266 deaths, equivalent to an annual death rate of 16.3 per 1,000. Cities from 25,000 to 50,000 population, which includes Fort Wayne, South Bend, and Terre Haute, had 181 deaths, a death rate of 13.4. Cities from 10,000 to 25,000 population, which includes Anderson, Elkhart, Elwood, Hammond, Jeffersonville, Kokomo, Lafayette, Logansport, Marion, Michigan City, Muncie, New Albany, Richmond, and Vincennes, representing a total population of 210,866, had 294 deaths, a rate of 16.4 per 1,000. All the other cities of the State, 59 in number, representing a total population of 270,011, had 365 deaths, a rate of 15.8 per 1,000.

The population of the incorporated cities of the State is 787,890, and the rural population is 1,857,248, making a total of 2,645,138. The number of deaths from tuberculosis in the cities was 131, and in the country 252, while the total deaths from all causes, respectively, was 1,056 and 1,953. This shows that the deaths from consumption is 1 in 6 for the cities, and 1 in 7.3 for the country. This is in favor of the country.

There were 80 deaths from typhoid in the cities, and 234 in the country, representing a rate in all deaths of 1 in 13.2 for the cities, and 1 in 8.3 for the country. It appears, therefore, that typhoid is a rural disease in Indiana as elsewhere.

The monetary loss during October to the whole State due to typhoid, which is an unnecessary disease, was \$314,000. This is valuing each human life, unnecessarily lost, at \$1,000. The statute places the value of a human life, unnecessarily lost, at \$10,000. Some day we will become sufficiently practical to stop this awful waste by applying the laws of sanitary science.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis caused 54 deaths, and there is little cause to expect there will be fewer deaths from this disease during each winter month.

**IOWA—Boone.**—Month of October, 1899. Census population, 6,520. Total number of deaths, 11, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**Burlington.**—Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 26, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**Carroll.**—Estimated population, 3,000. Total number of deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious diseases.

**Cedar Falls.**—Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 4, including 1 from enteric fever.

**Corydon.**—Estimated population, 1,600. Total number of deaths, 1. No deaths from contagious diseases.

**Davenport.**—Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 38, including enteric fever 2, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**Des Moines.**—Estimated population, 76,000. Total number of deaths, 46, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**Dubuque.**—Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths, 37, including diphtheria, 1, and 4 from enteric fever.

**Eldon.**—Estimated population, 2,200. Total number of deaths, 1. No death from contagious disease.

**Emmetsburg.**—Estimated population, 2,500. Total number of deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious disease.

**Le Mars.**—Census population, 4,036. Total number of deaths, 2, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**Newton.**—Estimated population, 3,500. Total number of deaths, 4. No deaths from contagious disease.

**Ottumwa.**—Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 30, including enteric fever, 3, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**Sibley.**—Census population, 1,090. No deaths.

**West Union.**—Census population, 1,676. Total number of deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious disease.

The Iowa Health Bulletin says :

The following infectious diseases were reported as having occurred during the month of October at the places named.

**Diphtheria.**—Beacon; Plymouth County, Washington Township; Oakville; Le Claire; Oskaloosa; Mills County, Linn Township; Klemme; Mount Hamill; Exira; Lee County, Cedar Township; Mahaska County, Garfield Township; Dubuque County, Dodge Township; Jackson County, Bellevue Township; Elberon; Winterset; Richland Township, Jackson County; Homer Township, Benton County; Sidney; Fremont County, Sidney Township; Osceola County, Gilman Township; Burt; Burlington; Dubuque and Wheatland Township, Carroll County.

**Scarlet fever.**—Clinton; Winterset; Olive Township, Clinton County; Ireton; Eagle Township, Sioux County; Dubuque; Carbon; Boone; Randalia; Bussey; Cass Township, Jones County, and Buchanan Township, Jefferson County.

**Smallpox.**—Ottumwa and Washington.

**Typhoid fever.**—Burlington; Cedar Falls; Davenport; Dubuque; Cedar Township, Lee County; Willow Township, Cherokee County; Fremont Township, Benton County; and Ottumwa.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Lawrence*.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 58,500. Total number of deaths, 81, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 2, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended November 25, 1899, from 68 observers indicate that pleuritis increased and remittent fever, phthisis pulmonalis, and diarrhea decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 206, enteric fever at 77, scarlet fever at 65, diphtheria at 41, measles at 32, whooping cough at 21, smallpox at 6, and cerebro-spinal meningitis at 2 places.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Two weeks ended November 25, 1899. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths, 10, including 1 from whooping cough.

UTAH—*Salt Lake City*.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 53, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

VIRGINIA — *Lynchburg*.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 29, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.